

Miss MCGUIRE. I do not know that. Usually it is based on the years of service in teaching, rather than on age, in a great many of the States.

Mr. LEWIS. There is no compulsory age of retirement for teachers within the District of Columbia?

Miss MCGUIRE. I do not know that.

Mr. LEWIS. Where do you teach, Miss McGuire?

Miss MCGUIRE. I teach in a college at the present time, which does not come under the pension system at all, and I also am in social work, connected closely with the schools, but I am not eligible for a pension under the school system at all, so I do not know that.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you for your appearance and the testimony you have given the committee.

Mr. KNUTSON. I would like to ask Miss McGuire a question. How does this legislation meet with your views?

Miss MCGUIRE. Very well. I hope it all goes through.

Mr. KNUTSON. Do you think we are making adequate provision for the handicapped people?

Miss MCGUIRE. Yes; I think that would probably be as adequate as one could possibly expect at this time. My whole object in being here is to give my approbation of the features of that bill and to ask that you give it the same support that teachers give it, to see that it goes through.

Mr. KNUTSON. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Treager. I did not get his full name. Representative Lewis said he had requested an opportunity to be heard, and it was at the suggestion of Mr. Lewis, a member of the committee, that his name was put upon the calendar. Is Mr. Treager present?

The CLERK. He does not answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Miss Susan Lawrence Davis.

STATEMENT OF MISS SUSAN LAWRENCE DAVIS, WASHINGTON, D. C., REPRESENTING THE TOWNSEND-DAVIS CLYSTERTORY HEALTH TREATMENTS, ATHENS, ALA.; ALSO REPRESENTING MRS. TOWNSEND; CORSICAN, TEX.

Miss DAVIS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I have come to ask you to assist me in reviving a piece of social-security legislation that was introduced just before we went into the World War. It was introduced by John P. Bankhead, the father of the two Bankheads now in Congress, on January 22, 1917, the day that President Wilson read his 14 peace points, but we soon went to war with Europe, and we just finished it last Tuesday, and I have been on the firing line with this amendment ever since, and now I wish to finish this, and it is appropriate to this social-security bill that you have before you.

The CHAIRMAN. You are recognized for 5 minutes.

Miss DAVIS. I will read the amendment, if you please, that he introduced to the bill [reading]:

(S. 2215, 64th Cong., 2d sess. Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Bankhead to the bill S. 2215 by Mr. Ransdell, of Louisiana)

That there shall be established a division of personal hygiene and human sanitation, based on the Townsend-Davis clystertory method (intestinal

cleansing), for the prevention of infantile paralysis and other diseases, and to investigate this method as a cure of infantile paralysis to the end that the disease be controlled and cured.

That an appropriation for the purchase of said Townsend-Davis clystertory method be made by the United States Government, the sum to be \$1,000,000. That said method be disseminated by bulletins of instruction and personal demonstration to the people of the United States and possessions for the prevention of infantile paralysis and other preventable and curable diseases, cancer, appendicitis, high blood pressure, and the common cold. The common cold alone causes the loss of billions of dollars to the American people every year.

The duty of this division shall be to investigate and encourage the adoption of improved methods of human sanitation and the use of said method in ridding the human intestines and blood of the waste material. The retention of material similar to pus and mucus in the small intestines and stomach is the cause of infantile paralysis and other diseases, and the Townsend-Davis clystertory method removes this cause.

This division shall be known as the "Bureau of Instruction in Hygiene for the Prevention of Disease", and shall be a clearing house for all methods of hygiene, nonmedical, not already recognized, for the conquering of loathsome diseases by instruction in the care of the body. A nominal sum to be charged for said instruction will maintain the bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that complete your statement?

Miss DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you for your appearance.

Miss DAVIS. I thank you. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman—I ask that that be attached to this section of the bill that you have before you, 803. If that is amended on that section, I think it will be appropriate.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Miss DAVIS. And I ask you to consider it.

The CHAIRMAN. The next witness is Mr. I. Amter.

STATEMENT OF I. AMTER, NEW YORK CITY

Mr. AMTER. Not having adequate time, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, to present a real picture of the unemployed situation of the country, I have condensed it into a statement, and I hope that later I will be able to enter something into the records of the meeting of this committee.

First, I want to say that I represent the only Nation-wide unemployed organization in the United States, having close to 500,000 organized unemployed in our organization in 42 States of the country; and in the name of this organization and the 16,000,000 unemployed in the United States, I wish to state categorically that the unemployed reject the Wagner-Lewis bill, since they do not come within the provisions of the bill. For that reason the unemployed support the workers' bill, H. R. 2827. This bill has also been endorsed by more than 2,500 locals of the American Federation of Labor, 5 internationals, 6 State federations of labor, and upward of 50 central labor bodies. To this must be added a large number of fraternal, farm, youth, Negro, veteran, church, and professional organizations, and so forth. Seventy municipal councils, including such cities as St. Louis, Minneapolis, Buffalo, Milwaukee, and, since our national congress, Youngstown and Lynn, Mass., have endorsed the workers' bill. In other words, 4 to 5 million people are rallying behind the workers' bill.

On June 8 Mr. Roosevelt stated in his message to Congress, "Among our objectives I place security of the men, women, and